

Supplement to JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

GAINESBORO, TENN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26

TRIBUTE TO SANDERS

On the day of the inauguration of Gov. Ben W. Hooper, January 25, 1911, the following tribute to Hon. Newell Sanders appeared in the Nashville Tennessean:

It is seldom that in the heat of a political conflict a Democratic newspaper feels called upon to sing the praises of a Republican leader. Yet, on Gov. Hooper's inauguration day the Tennessean and American feels it is only proper and fitting that due recognition be made of the notable services rendered all the people of Tennessee by Newell Sanders during the last two years. The public is too apt to regard men in high political positions from purely a partisan standpoint. Mr. Sanders, as chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has held a conspicuous political position at a time when it was surrounded with many grave responsibilities. He has met these responsibilities with lasting credit to his party and to the state.

His party appreciates the man and his work, and at last the state at large has thrown off the cloak of partisanship to a degree that permits general appreciation of a great work done for the people.

Mr. Sanders has long been a powerful factor in the development of the Republican party in Tennessee. His has been a good influence, and to him more than any other man has been due the patriotic stand taken by the Republicans in the vital struggles of the past two years.

In the last legislature the Republicans did yeoman service in fusing with the independent Democrats with the result that more comprehensive temperance laws and general election laws were placed on the statute books. In this work the strong influence, the character and the splendid judgment of Newell Sanders were thrown on the side of good government with tremendous effect.

FIGHT FOR A FREE JUDICIARY.

When last spring the fight for a free judiciary was precipitated, and the final battle against Pattersonism was begun, Mr. Sanders again rendered a vital and lasting service to the state. The Republican State Executive Committee, headed by Mr. Sanders, instead of taking what might have been a shrewd and advantageous party position, patriotically joined forces with the good government Democrats and endorsed the ten Democratic judicial candidates for Tennessee's two highest courts. This was followed by loyal and effective support throughout that memorable campaign. That this move brought success to the good government forces is without dispute.

Throughout that campaign Mr. Sanders labored with unflinching zeal for the cause of the free judiciary. He neglected his own affairs and threw himself into the campaign with splendid aggressiveness. It is a matter of general comment in political circles that Mr. Sanders' handling of his side of the campaign was not only aggressive and well balanced, but was unusually methodical and effective in every direction.

SECOND FUSION CAMPAIGN.

Following the judicial campaign, Mr. Sanders' ability as a leader and his patriotism as a citizen were again demonstrated in the fight which led to the fusion movement for the Governorship, and the election of Ben W. Hooper, who today formally takes office as Governor of Tennessee. It was a time for strong leadership, and unselfish devotion to the people of Tennessee. Mr. Sanders might well have aspired to the governorship himself. There is no doubt that the Republicans would have nominated him, if he had insisted upon being the standard bearer of his party. But in order to harmonize all elements he stepped aside. He not only did this, but again turned his hand to the management of the campaign with the result that Captain Hooper was triumphantly elected, through the good practical sense and aggressive management of the Republican forces, combined with the independent Democrats.

Since the November election Mr. Sanders has continued his efforts for good government with the same zeal and patriotism that has characterized him throughout the struggles of the past two years. In the recent race for United States Senator, he was at all times willing to throw his influence to and advised his Republican confederates to support that man who might best solidify and make final the victory of the good government forces.

Mr. Sanders himself received the support of the Republican delegation in the Legislature for United States Senator. If he were a selfish man, he might have prolonged the present deadlock with the hope of final election for himself by some strange political scheme. But dealings of that style are foreign to the character of Newell Sanders.

It would be hard to find a citizen of Tennessee who has individually done more for good government during the past two years than Mr. Sanders. He has contributed to the cause most liberally of his aggressive services, his time and his money.

Mr. Sanders represents the highest type of Tennessee citizenship. He is an able and honorable man; he has won large and lasting success in the business world, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed in a large measure to the upbuilding of his State. Personally, he is an affable and kindly gentleman; cultivated, considerate and forcible. He may be regarded particularly as a constructive citizen.

Newell Sanders stands high in his party's national councils, and his judgment is prized there. Mr. Sanders has helped many men to high political places, and, to his credit, he always does his best to select able and honorable men to handle public affairs. Newell Sanders has won a big place in life, because he is big of head and heart. He has that rarest of political virtues—his promise is always kept.

The Tennessean and American, as a Democratic newspaper, can afford to point out the work of Newell Sanders for the lesson it has in it. By right methods he has made his party powerful and respected. The Democratic party will have to do likewise. Its glorious past will be continued by casting out the unfaithful and building up with progressive, honorable men.

The Tennessean and American, like thousands of other Democrats, has been aligned with Newell Sanders during the past year. Few Democrats may ever be so aligned again, but hereafter they will oppose him with admiration for his ability as a political general and high respect for him as a patriotic citizen. Newell Sanders did not allow personal ambition to blind him in his duty to the people. Little more could be said of any man.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR NEWELL SANDERS

Never in its history did our nation face greater perils than threaten it now and never was there greater need for strong, safe men to adjust its problems.

The Eighteenth Amendment which has been sealed with the prayers and tears of Christian mothers and wives, and which means so much to the security of the home and, therefore, the future strength and perpetuity of the nation, is threatened.

Senator Sanders is a Christian statesman, one of courage, judgment and discretion. He is sound on the temperance question and was conspicuous in the memorable fight in the state a few years ago. He was in sympathy with the principles for

which the beloved and lamented Carmack fought. He will be strong in the fight for it in the U. S. Senate.

He is a business man of the highest ability and his strength of character and earnest convictions will be a restraining force in his own party for the right.

I am a Democrat of Democrats, a loyal Daughter of the Confederacy, and a staunch wearer of the little white bow and true to all it stands for. Having had dealings with Senator Sanders and found him reliable, and feeling that he will be a strong force in the present crisis, I pay him this simple tribute, regardless of party affiliation.

MRS. FANNIE E. SELPH,
Recording Secretary and Press Correspondent, West Nashville W. C. T. U.

BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT

Much has been said in this country in recent years about business in government. If there has been more talk of that sort in recent than in former years, there is reason for it. When it comes to the collection of revenue, revenue collected through the taxation of the people, and the disbursement of six billions of dollars, or no more than half of that, it is business, big business.

If we are to have more business in government, how is it to be had? Wouldn't it be a reasonable movement in that direction, if good business men were selected to render aid and counsel in the doing of the business of the government?

It is a well known fact that a large majority of the men in the Senate are professional men. It has been so in every Congress for years and years. With the immense debt of the nation hanging over the heads of the people, a weight of taxation the like of which has never before been seen and felt by the American people, would it not be wise for the men and the women of Tennessee to elect a business man to the national Senate, for the term beginning with the 4th day of next March?

Tennessee voters are presented with the opportunity to do that. The Republicans of the state have nominated as their candidate for the Senate Hon. Newell Sanders, one of the ablest business men in the state.

He has succeeded in life by attending well to his own business, he can be relied upon to attend well in looking after the business of the nation, the people of the nation. If he should not be elected then the voters of Tennessee will be estopped from hereafter saying they want to give aid to having a real business man to do a part in the doing of the nation's business.

The nomination came to Mr. Sanders practically unasked. He simply had it understood that if nominated he would accept the nomination. He, of course, is pleased to have this evidence of confidence on the part of the people. If elected he will serve the people well and will not be guilty of partisan partiality in the performance of service. He is interested in the prosperity of his state and of his country, of all the people irrespective of party.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.



NEWELL SANDERS
CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATOR

SANDERS EXPOSES McKELLAR'S IGNORANCE and INCONSISTENCIES

"In Senator McKellar's speech at Dyersburg I was asked the following questions:

"First, if I had been a member of the Senate in his place, would I have voted for the recent tariff act? He adds an insinuation to this question which is not true and which I am not considering in this connection.

"No tariff act ever passed has pleased everybody, and no one ever will. It is a fight between the producer and consumer. Almost everybody is a producer of some things and a consumer of others. Another man produces and consumes the opposite things. So the difficulties of the problem multiply indefinitely, for the tariff applies to thousands of articles.

"Congress is made up of men of different viewpoints according to the interests of the people they represent. These men contend in Congress until a balance is finally struck, as shown by the record of a majority vote. This is as near right as it is humanly possible to get. To make a perfect tariff would require an infinite mind. It covers 147 closely printed pages made up of 647 sections and 1,710 paragraphs, taxing all things that are imported into this country or putting them on the free list. But Senator McKellar brands it as an enormous tax put on everything we use for the benefit of a few manufacturers. This is simply untrue.

"To illustrate how little Senator McKellar knows about the tariff, he charges that I have grown rich by selling plows at high tariff protection prices. The fact is, there is no tariff protection on plows. They have all the while been on the free list.

STATEMENTS RECKLESS.

"Senator McKellar says as follows: 'I cannot illustrate the direct results upon the people of this tariff law better than by taking the tariff on sugar as an illustration. This bill fixes a tariff of 1.76 cents on a pound of raw sugar. This will have the effect of raising the price of sugar, at the lowest calculation, to the American consumer of not less than 3 cents a pound. Under this tax each person in the United States must pay an additional \$60 on the average. If a farmer has a wife and five children he pays a tax of \$420.' According to these figures, the Senator estimates that each person in the United States would consume yearly 2,000 pounds of sugar, and the farmer and his wife and children would consume 14,000 pounds of sugar a year.

"This is one of the typically reckless and extravagant statements in which the opening speech of the Senator abounded and illustrates his profound lack of information and knowledge of the subject.

"The present tariff law was passed to raise revenue to pay the expenses and debts of this government, largely growing out of the world war. It is an absolute necessity. It was framed to raise revenue and to put more money in every man's pay envelope and I would have voted for it.

"Further than this I wish to say that the tariff is a closed question and is not an issue now. The Underwood tariff act stood for more than six years and the present tariff will stand in all probability until the six-year term for which we are running has expired. In fact, it will probably stand much longer than that, now that the President has been given the power to make such slight changes as become necessary in emergencies and to prevent 'dumping' of foreign-made goods on the American market. New tariffs disturb business more or less and should not be changed often. The Underwood tariff might still be in effect if the war had not made the raising of more revenue necessary.

THE BONUS.

"Second question: Would I have voted against the bill for the ex-service men's adjusted compensation?

"President Harding announced some time ago that he would veto any bonus bill that did not provide a way of raising the money to pay it. Congress then passed a bill without any such provision. This gave an opportunity for members to vote with the hope of gaining favor with the ex-service men and at the same time be perfectly sure that the bonus would not be paid. Under these circumstances Senator McKellar voted for the bill.

"The President vetoed the bill for the following reasons:

"Failure of Congress to provide means of financing. The bonus would inevitably mean increased taxation. Such legislation would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to reduce government expenditure wherever possible.

"A peace bonus bestowed on the ex-service men would be a 'perversion

of public funds and a suggestion that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than by consciousness of duty to flag and country."

"To add one-sixth of the total sum of the public debt for distribution among less than five million of the hundred and ten million people in the country would undermine the confidence on which the nation's credit is built and would establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so.

"The \$10,000,000,000 of maturing public debt in the next six years will be difficult to meet without adding the complication of increased borrowing on account of the bonus."

"In spite of Senator McKellar's loudly proclaimed devotion to the cause of the ex-service men, he has not shown preference to them in his appointments. A notable case of this kind is the appointment of a postmaster in Nashville, when he awarded the office to a man who had a lower rating than his ex-service man opponent.

"I believe in the preferential treatment of ex-service men, and I shall not recommend any one for office either in civil or official life, who has not passed with as good a grade or a better grade than that of a soldier opponent. No man in Tennessee more highly appreciates the services of the soldiers than I do, but I do not think they should be used as political footballs, and I know that they do not desire to be thus used.

"Senators have just passed through a golden opportunity for service that has not occurred before and that will not come again. During the world war they did the same kinds of department work that we former Senators had done. They did more because there was more to do. Under the same circumstances, we would have done the same things they did."

"Senator McKellar attempts to make ex-service men feel under obligations to him for what he did for them. But he makes no mention of the very much greater obligation that he is under to them. Both he and they were in the government service. They stood all the discomforts and dangers of war and were paid \$360 a year. He was surrounded with the luxuries of life and was paid \$7,500 a year. The balance of obligation in their favor and against him is very great.

"For the above reasons as set forth by the President I would have voted to sustain the President's veto.

SHIP SUBSIDY.

"Third question. If elected would I vote for the ship subsidy bill by which our merchant marine is to be turned over to Mr. Lasker for sale to the shipping interests at public or private sale and by which the purchasers are then to receive the subsidy amounting to \$75,000,000 a year for ten years.

"We must have foreign trade for the surplus products of our farmers, miners and mechanics. In order to successfully compete in foreign markets we must have American-owned and operated ships. Other governments subsidize their ships. We must do the same or our ships cannot operate.

"As a result of the war we now have belonging to this government a large number of merchant ships. The government cannot operate them successfully against private enterprise. It is therefore proposed to sell these ships to American companies and to subsidize them for ten years so that an American merchant marine can be established and maintained.

"I will commit myself more fully on the ship subsidy proposition when it is more definite. So far, the only mention of the matter that has been made in Congress was in President Harding's address, and the bill has not been presented in definite enough form to be commented on. I will say that I am in favor of the principle of a ship subsidy, but not as Senator McKellar has described it.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

"Fourth question. Would I vote for the Liberian loan bill of \$5,000,000?

"President Wilson, in 1918, committed the United States to a \$5,000,000 loan, and actually notified Liberia of the credit extension. Expenditures from the loan were actually made. The Harding administration claims that the United States is morally obligated to carry out the contract and promises actually entered into by the overt acts and written promises of the previous administration. Not to vote for this loan would dishonor our nation and

repudiate the legal commitments and promises of the Wilson administration.

"For the above reason I will vote for the \$5,000,000 loan to Liberia."

PRICE OF PLOWS.

"Senator McKellar states that I sell plows cheaper abroad than in this country. This is untrue. I charge the same price to foreign as to home buyers. I have sold more than four hundred carloads at such prices in single foreign country. Senator McKellar does not seem to grasp the idea that establishing and carrying on a farm implement business like this of any benefit to Tennessee. His comprehension of farming and other business interests is likely to be equal to fault.

SENATOR NEWBERRY.

"I see that there is an attempt to make what is called Newberryism an issue in this campaign. The charge against Senator Newberry is that he and his friends spent a large sum of money in the primary. Senator McKellar has done the same things in the primaries in which he has been nominated.

"With this case I have had nothing to do. The United States Supreme Court decided that he had violated the law and the Senate decided he was entitled to his seat. That settled the case.

"But Senator McKellar says that re-elected he is going to introduce a resolution to reconsider the case. I ought to let him that is without cast the first stone.

"I did not spend a dollar to get nomination. There need be no doubt that I will vote to seat a man who is not entitled to membership in the Senate. I have a record on this. When I was in the Senate I voted to unseat Senator Lorimer, who corrupted the Illinois Legislature that elected I did this notwithstanding the fact that he was a Republican.

SPEAKERS AND SPEAKING.

"Senator McKellar criticizes me not speaking more while I was in the Senate. He has certainly been on other extreme. In one of his campaign speeches in the primary he had probably made more speeches in the Senate than any other Senator. It is well enough for one to state views, but save the country from Senator who takes up the time of the Senate trying to convince the country that he is a great man. Oratory not indicate a statesman any more than egotism indicates brains.

"In the lower house of Congress debate is limited but in the Senate unlimited. Speeches in the Senate often so unendurable and so irremediable that the other members of the Senate chamber while the country mourns the waste of time should be given to remedial legislation.

"The following item, taken from Congressional Record, is a sample of what Senator McKellar says in the Senate:

"Mr. President: I realize, said a moment ago, that the much that may be said both for and against the bill, but my belief is if we will examine into it very fully, our own reason, as well as our own sentiment, must suggest something must be done."

NEWELL SANDERS

FAIR TO FARMER

Sanders Says He Never Sold Cheaper Abroad.

Replying to your editorial of today:

It gives me pleasure to have opportunity to again state that I have never sold plows in foreign countries cheaper than to American farmers. In fact, I have sometimes had to make higher prices where the risk is greater.

This charge has come up at Congressional election since the Kinley tariff was enacted, and time we plow manufacturers cheerfully denied the charge, but it has given us a chance to let the farmers that we are to them fairly.

Further than this I shall the future sell plows in the States at higher prices than I in foreign countries. I, therefore, hope to receive all the farmers at the election on November 5.

NEWELL SANDERS

—Chattanooga Times, Oct.

Only one of Tennessee twelve Senators and Representatives in Congress is a business man. Vote for New Sanders, a successful business man, for United States Senator.

No loyal American should shirk family responsibilities up to the age of Sanders.

McKellar.